

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

NUMBER 215.

SILVERITES' SESSION

Opening Day of the National Silver Convention.

LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

The First Methodist Church of Chicago the Place of Gathering—Mayor Harrison Delivers an Address of Welcome and the Delegates Proceed to Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The delegates to the opening session of the national silver convention, a gathering which according to one of the prime movers of the affair is to "sound the first gun for financial independence from British dictation" were slow in getting together at the First Methodist church. Possibly out of respect to the sacred character of the edifice no banners were displayed with but a solitary exception, a small silken bannerette which marked the place of the Indiana delegation and bore the inscription, "Free coinage of silver, special privileges to the law we are not in itself beneficial."

The Iowa delegation, with General John B. Weaver marching at its head, was one of the earliest to put in an appearance, and the Colorado contingent came close behind.

While the convention was getting together there was an utter lack of enthusiasm. Not a solitary handclap greeted any of the distinguished men when they were recognized and, even Mayor Harrison came in to deliver the address of welcome without a single token of recognition. There was but a single woman delegate on the floor, Mrs. Josephine Moody Luthe, a member of the Denver bar.

At a quarter after 10 o'clock General A. J. Warner, as president of the bimetallic league, called the convention to order, but it was fully 15 minutes before a semblance of quiet was secured. At this time every seat in the gallery and on the ground floor had its occupant, and the aisles with the rear of the house were packed with people on their feet. Hearty applause greeted Mayor Harrison when he was introduced to welcome the delegates. He said the men before him were certainly earnest. Some said they were wild, that they were silver lunatics. He was as glad to welcome such lunatics. There had been such lunatics since the beginning of history.

Mayor Harrison proceeded to deal at length with the silver question, incidentally paying his respects to the New York plutocrats. He urged the delegates not to go wild nor to create any new "isms," not to go in for flat money. Let them have but one cry, but one platform, that the money of the country should be placed side by side, gold to silver, doing their work as it was given them to do.

Mayor Harrison concluded amid prolonged applause and it was resumed when Thomas W. Patterson of Denver was presented to respond in behalf of the delegates.

Mr. Patterson spoke in an energetic strain and was repeatedly applauded. He said that Chicago and the country needed conservative council and conservative advice. They could get it from the bimetalists, for they were the conservatives. The present situation could only be arrested by placing on the statute books the legislation recommended by the conservative men of the country.

Every day reputable citizens of Denver were arriving from that place on head freight trains and people had declared that they should be well watched. If there was danger of anarchy who would produce the anarchy? (Cries of the millionaire.) If there was danger of looting the banks who would be the cause of it? (Yells of "gold bugs" and "millionaires.")

Should these men be thrown as paupers upon the charity of the land? (Cries of "No") Let the bankers of Chicago when they meet to determine what was to be done in the present situation, let them remember that it was their financial system that had stricken down silver.

These gentry had a boomerang before them. So far as the people of Colorado was concerned, they had never taken a selfish view of the situation. The unanimous demand in the west was for free coinage, such as Washington and Hamilton and Monroe gave to the country when Jackson was president. They desired to call back to their shops the discharged mechanics now wandering over the United States. Where were the real anarchists? They were sitting behind the banking counters; they were turning the people out of their homes; they were dragging down prices and robbing everybody of their property. The American people had the right and they would ultimately triumph. A year from now they would be singing psalms of triumph.

Mr. Patterson concluded amid a torrent of applause, and General A. J. Warner then began his address as temporary chairman:

He said that a most extraordinary condition of affairs meets the assembly of the convention. Almost profound peace prevailed over the world, the earth had yielded her fruits in abundance, and the rich harvest was being gathered under favoring skies. There was enough, and to spare, and yet never before in the history of the country had there been such widespread fear and disgust; never before such a loss of confidence and destruction of credit. Industries everywhere were breaking down; laborers by tens of thousands were being thrown on the streets with want staring them in the faces. Trade was stagnant, business of all kinds in a state of semi-suspension.

Scores of banks, most of them prudent managed and showing as they closed

their doors assets, which, under ordinary circumstances, would place them above suspicion, were driven into suspension. There was also a shrinkage in the prices of stocks of \$1,000,000,000, extending to all gold countries. Altogether the financial situation was unparalleled.

There must be some adequate cause for such a general depression in the financial condition.

To attribute this condition of affairs to the present purchase

law in the United States was to magnify a molehill into a mountain, even

the law we are not in itself beneficial.

To attribute the present financial

conditions to the so-called Sherman law

implies a state of ignorance that exists

nowhere outside of banks, chambers of

commerce and boards of trade that reiterate pro forma such declarations.

The object lesson, therefore, so far as

was intended, is a different one from

that which the gold conspirators intended,

as it enabled them to see the

beginning of the shrinkage of price that

would take place in order to go to a

gold basis. One thing, however, will

not shrink evidences of debt; they must

be paid in the same number of dollars,

though the dollars be doubled in value.

If the world's wealth be \$300,000,000,

000 and its debts \$100,000,000,000, it is

easy to see what doubling the dollar means.

It is paying for the world.

Double the world's debts and the owners

of the debts will own the world.

"Yes, the great globe itself and them

that on it dwells."

It is a plot that one would think only fiends would indulge in, but evidence is abundant that no less a scheme of plunder than this was conceived after the close of the war, and the conspiracy was concluded on the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

All that was needed to accomplish the spoliation of the world was to change the money standard from gold and silver to gold alone.

The American congress will be bound; who has bound it? The same power that struck the blow in India—the gold clique of Loudon. Will congress thus be bound? We shall see.

At one blow \$3 per cent was added to the debt of India. By a stroke of the pen of the secretary in council for India the silver mines of half the globe are closed, and values are overturned as if by an earthquake shock. No other country was advised with; no interests were consulted but those benefited by the act; if they gained who might lose was of little concern. If the Sherman law is repealed the last support of silver is removed, the last barrier to the establishment of the single gold standard is broken down. What will be the consequences immediate and remote?

The condition that confronts us is the most perilous in our whole country. We are on the brink, the abyss is next.

Do the gold conspirators think this scheme of spoliation can be peacefully forced upon the American people?

Gladstone expressed the interest of Great Britain in this movement in his speech in parliament, when he admitted that England held ten billions or more of the debts of other countries, and that the dearer gold became the more they would receive when the debt was paid, or the interest on the debt received."

General Warner contended that if the Sherman laws were repealed it

would be the end of bimetallism, and he

would warn those who were forcing this condition that they were preparing the way for flat money.

"This was a life and death struggle.

The gold combination extended through many countries. It controlled nearly all the dailies of the large cities. The

press that was once the bulwark of the rights of the people is no longer. It is in the hands of the enemy. The owners

employ editorial writers as attorneys to write."

This was received with long continued applause; many of the delegates

getting upon the chairs and yeiling themselves hoarse.

These writers, General Warner continued, would in the days of the revolution stand in Washington's army and extol the political policy of Great Britain. This contest was, therefore, a life and death struggle, but if this country was to remain the land of the free—if it was to remain a country where government by the people was to continue they must win and they would have won only when the money of the constitution had been restored through bimetallic coinage. The compromise they offered was to repeal both the Sherman laws, that of 1873, and that of 1890 in the same act and set the country back with the money of the constitution in full force again under the law prior to 1873.

General Warner concluded amid great applause. The audience rose to its feet and cheered for a couple of minutes.

While the apparently interminable speechmaking of the morning was in progress, the hall became overcrowded by the arrival of belated delegates until the aisles, the pulpit, stairs and rostrum were called into requisition for resting places.

As soon as General Warner had

finished his speech, the wrath of the

delegates against this condition of affairs broke forth like a cyclone, and delegates all over the hall pleaded and shouted for better quarters.

With a pleasant suggestion that the

convention ought to congratulate itself

upon the fact that there was so much

of it that larger quarters than had been

expected were found necessary, General

Warner stemmed the wrath and a com-

mittee was forthwith appointed to look

up a larger hall for the afternoon ses-

sion. Committees on credentials and

permanent organization were also ap-

pointed, and the convention took a re-

cess until 2:30.

When the delegates began to reas-

semble at the church after recess it was

announced that Central Music Hall had

been secured for the remaining sessions.

The floor and first balcony of this hall

have a seating capacity of 1,500 and

they were crowded just as much as the

church had been at the opening session. When General Warner had called the convention to order at 2:30 the committee on permanent organization reported the permanent organization of the convention in this order:

Chairman, Allen W. Thurman, Ohio; secretary, Joseph Hutchinson, Colorado; assistant secretary, Lee Crandall, Washington, and Ames Simpson, Illinois; sergeant-at-arms, Champion S. Chase, Nebraska.

The slate went through with a whoop.

After this a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of one man from each state.

The roll was then called for vice

presidents from states, and the Illinois

boys got into a tangle. Representative Taubeneck, chairman of the People's party was named, but several delegates protested, and it was soon developed that there was a fight between the labor men on the delegation from the cities and the agriculturists from the country. Ten minutes were spent in arranging and then the convention insisted on the delegation polling itself then and there. The result was that Taubeneck was chosen by an overwhelming majority.

Among the well known men named

as vice presidents and whose names

were applauded were Captain Jack

Crawford, the frontier scout of New

Mexico; T. V. Powderly, general master

workman of the Knights of Labor; Martin McGinnis of Montana, ex-Senator

J. H. Dolittle of Wisconsin, and

Congressman Bryan of Nebraska.

From the committee on credentials

came a report that 810 delegates were

entitled to vote and that they came

from 42 states and territories.

By this time the decks had been

cleared for the permanent organization

and Allen W. Thurman was welcomed

with rousing cheers when escorted to

the platform. General Warner introduced him as the worthy son of the

"Old Roman," a statesman who had al-

ways been in favor of the money of the

constitution, and there was more ap-

plause that turned into an ovation as

the old man and the young one grasped

hands across the speaker's desk.

Chairman Thurman plunged into his

address without preface, and nearly

every sentiment evoked applause and

other evidences of enthusiasm.

Mr. Thurman spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

The fight between those who believe that

the circulating medium of this country

should be hard money—that is real money

of gold and silver and paper redeemable in

the same, and those who believe in the

use of soft money that is paper promises

to pay money, redeemable in other prom-

ises to pay.

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Two Years \$1.00 Three Months 75
Six Months 1.50 One Month 25
Per Week 6 cents

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

GOVERNMENT FORECAST.

For Kentucky, westerly winds, fair weather.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

The following appeared in the New York Evening Post a few days ago:

"Some attempt has been made to institute a parallel between the present state of affairs and that of the panic of 1873. It may serve some good purpose to remark that the present hurry is a very trivial affair in comparison with that of 1873. In the latter the Stock Exchange was actually closed for several days in succession, because there were so many brokers unable to meet their contracts. Moreover, all the banks in the country, except those of Chicago, suspended currency payments for six weeks. The panic in that year came at the height of the crop-moving season, and this circumstance gave Chicago an advantage in the command of currency like that which has this year by reason of the World's Fair. The amount of railroad bonds that were defaulted in 1873 rose into the hundreds of millions, and the mercantile failures were many times greater at any given period of that panic than at any corresponding period of the present one."

The Louisville Post very pertinently remarks: "There is an error in this statement which should be corrected. The banks of Louisville did not suspend currency payments for six weeks, nor at all. One Saturday in the fall of 1873 they agreed to follow the evil example of New York, and refuse to depositors the money they demanded."

One bank refused to adopt any such policy. "As long as I have money I shall pay," said the President of the Bank of Kentucky; "when the money is all paid out we suspend; not until then."

All persuasions were useless. Sunday intervened, and the obdurate president was urged to join the others who were unable to pay. "Let them try first," said he.

Monday all the banks resumed and experienced no further trouble. While other cities were for six weeks worried and harassed by the "certified check" circulating as currency, Louisville was free from it.

That the panic of 1893 has not reached the degree of disaster marked in 1873 is true, and there are good reasons to hope it will not. The panic of 1873 was in fact the settlement for the losses caused in four years of destructive warfare, and we have no such period as that back of us calling for reparation.

For nearly three years we have been approaching the present crisis, which seems to have reached an acute stage. But the resources of the country have not been dissipated; we have suffered from no widespread destructive influence; we have compared with 1873, a reasonably sound currency; a currency which would be absolutely sound if the Sherman bill were repealed.

Times are hard enough truly, but not as serious yet as in 1873. It depends on a Democratic Congress to decide whether we shall have relief, or else repetition of not only the panic of 1873, but of that long period of distress which was broken only by a return to a sound money basis in 1879."

SECRETARY CARLISLE left yesterday for Buzzard's Bay to confer with the President in regard to the latter's message to Congress.

GOVERNOR FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has survived his critical illness and his condition is now so much improved that his rapid recovery is expected.

OPINION in Washington is divided as to whether Mr. Bland will be continued as Chairman of the Coinage Committee of the House. The Courier-Journal's Washington correspondent, however, is inclined to believe that Mr. Bland will be found at the head when the members of the new committee are named.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has written a letter sharply reprimanding the Collector of Customs at New York for permitting practices by which Chinamen have entered the country unlawfully, and for opposing the efforts of Treasury agents to prevent these violations of the Geary Exclusion law. The Secretary says it is his purpose to employ all means within his power to enforce the law in good faith.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Hon. Thomas H. Sherley, representing Kentucky distillers, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to procure from Secretary Carlisle an extension of time for the payment of the large amount of Government tax now about due on whisky forced out of bond. The Secretary can find no authority for accepting any of the measures of relief proposed. Mr. Sherley is still hopeful of ultimate success.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

SPRINGDALE.

Miss Tip Tully is ill at this writing.

Leander Tully is here from Augusta to attend the funeral of his father.

There is a great deal of sickness in this community at the present time, owing to the extreme hot weather.

Miss Berniece Fitch and Kathleen Barkley were the pleasant guests of Mrs. E. M. McDonald Monday last.

Mrs. C. M. Little, accompanied by her charming daughter Mollie, have returned to their home in Madison, Ind.

Some of the young folks of this place attended Ruggles camp meeting Sunday. They report a lovely time and want the balance of us to go next Sunday.

Drs. Owens, Hord and Winter were all here on Thursday last. This doesn't look like there will be much sickness long or else there will be more, one or the other.

Elder and Mrs. T. P. Dugman are at Blue Lick Springs for a week or two, after which they will leave for a visit to Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. They will be gone for some time.

We truly wished that the Superintendent of Public Schools had been in this place on last Friday evening, so that he could have had a birds-eye view of one newly elected trustee of our school. He would have turned away in disgust and said turn the drunkard out.

Miss M. Berniece Fitch, one of Believel's charming belles, returned home Monday after a delightful visit to her attractive friend, Miss Kathleen Barkley. Misses Fitch and Barkley attended Ruggles Sunday, and report a lovely time.

On last Sunday morning, July 30th, J. W. Tully passed from this earth to his long home. Mr. Tully was well known and esteemed throughout this and Lewis County, having been postmaster at this place for many years. He was a kind and generous neighbor. Heaven has claimed its own, and the angels are hovering around him. Interment took place Monday at 2 o'clock at Bethany Cemetery.

T. C. Miller, agent and operator of the C. and O. at this place, attended an ice cream supper given by the Christian Church at Concord Saturday evening. He returned Sunday evening on the westbound excursion, which was seven hours late, delayed on account of a freight train being wrecked near Vanceburg. The wrecking train on its way from Covington to clear up the wreck near Vanceburg narrowly escaped an accident near Concord, where one of the wheels burst, throwing one-half of the wheel through the floor of the tool car.

PLUMVILLE.

A glorious rain Monday. C. M. Redman has finished building his ice house.

Miss Hulda Sweet has been quite ill with a sore throat. Dr. Outten has improved his home with a neat placket lence.

Miss Pearl Fletcher has been employed to teach our public school.

Stephen Valentine purchased a fine sheep Thursday, and it died before it reached home.

W. T. Cole, candidate for County Attorney, was here shaking hands and soliciting of his many friends Friday.

Miss Rena Mae Coryell killed a large snake in the drawing room at her home, "Orchard Farm," Friday.

There will be preaching by the pastor next Sunday, morning and evening. He has two appointments before conference.

Past Master W. J. Tully, aged seventy-seven, one of Mason County's most prominent and best educated men, died at the home of his son W. J. Tully, at Springdale, July 30, and was buried the following evening at Bethany Cemetery. Mr. Tully was well and favorably known, not only for his fine powers of mind, but also for his decided sense of character. He was a member of the Christian Church. He leaves two sons and one daughter and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

MT. GILEAD.

John W. Jordan is convalescent.

Scott Young, of Orangeburg, was in our midst Friday.

John Hopper was in Bridgeport last Thursday on business.

Miss Maggie Bierley, of Aberdeen, O., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

W. R. Nowell, of Maysville, was here last Thursday waiting to buy fat cattle.

W. T. Cole, of Maysville, candidate for County Attorney, was in our midst last week.

Sam T. Farrow and family, of Mt. Carmel, visited his father, J. B. Farrow, last week.

F. P. O'Donnell, of Maysville, was here Friday shaking hands with his many friends. Frank is a candidate for County Attorney, and is worthy of the nomination should he be so fortunate as to secure it. He has our best wishes.

GERMANTOWN.

Net proceeds of the "fete" on last Saturday evening were \$51.

Mrs. J. W. Elliott has opened up a hotel, and solicits business at her residence on Main street.

Elder Thulder, of Mayslick, is preaching at the Christian Church, and will assist the pastor in a two-weeks' meeting.

This day, August 1, Dr. A. H. Pollock and wife had been married sixty years. He is eighty-four and she is seventy-eight years of age.

Saturday next promises to be a great day in base ball circles at this place. The home club will serve an elegant luncheon on the grounds. The games will consist of a match between the home club from Murphysville in the morning and a game between Higginbotham and Mt. Olivet in the afternoon. A premium of \$15 to the successful team in the latter game.

TILTON.

R. B. Owens, of Maysville, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lelia Faris, of Georgetown, Ky., is visiting relatives here.

John W. Day and wife of Tarboro, N. C., are visiting relatives in this section.

R. H. Sousey, who and son James, left on Friday last for Chicago to visit the World's Fair.

O. W. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, was here on Saturday in the interest of the J. C. Ayer Company.

Candidates are still numerous, but are thinning out some as the time is near when they will have to put up "the needful" in order to get

their names printed on the tickets. Some of the most sanguine have the least show, but the shock will soon come and the delusion be dispelled.

Vie Kinney, wife and child of near Paris, Ky., have been spending a few days among relatives here.

Copious showers of rain within the past few days have greatly improved the corn and tobacco situation.

Harvey Hurst and wife, of Cass County, Mo., visited the family of his father, C. H. Hurst, of this neighborhood last week.

We thought the trouble was finally settled about having closed gates on Sunday, when the local committee by a vote to 21 to 4 voted that the gates should be closed on Sunday at the fair. The Christian sentiment all over the land endorsed the change made. Now it seems that there are certain cranks—for what else can they be called—who are trying to see if they can not compel Sunday opening. They richly deserve the contempt of every right thinking person.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

WE are authorized to announce A. P. GOODING, of Mayslick, precent, as a candidate for Senator from the district composed of Mason and Lewis counties, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WE are authorized to announce S. H. HARRISON as a candidate for State Senator from this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WE are authorized to announce WALTER MATTHEWS, of Mayslick, precent, as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WE are authorized to announce JACOB D. WILEY as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WE are authorized to announce O. N. WEAVER, of Minerva precent, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election in October.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS R. THISTER as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN as a candidate for County Attorney at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WE are authorized to announce FRANK P. O'DONNELL as a candidate for County Attorney at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. COLE as a candidate for County Attorney at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce County Clerk T. M. PEARCE as a candidate for re-election at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce J. C. JEFFERSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN C. EVERETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor at the election in 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

WE are authorized to announce G. W. BLATTERMER as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Schools at next November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT W. KIRK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR RAMBLERS.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT W. KIRK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer at the November election, 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR HILL & CO.

WE are authorized to announce HILL & CO. as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor at the election in 1894, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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FOR HILL & CO.

FOSTER'S FAILURE.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury in a Bad Light.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

The Bank's Deposits Were Overdrawn \$200,000, of Which Amount Foster Got \$136,000—His Partner and Clerks Also Came In—So Did a Mrs. M. Carter of New York.

FOSTORIA, O., Aug. 2.—An investigation of the failure of ex-Governor Charles Foster, instigated by the creditors of his bank and other business ventures, has developed a startling state of affairs.

It has been shown that Foster was not the victim of misfortune, but that he has been guilty of grossly mismanaging not only his own money, but that of others intrusted to him. He over-drew his account in his own bank to the amount of \$160,321, while his partner over-drew his account more than \$6,000. These are in the schedule of the bank's resources, and as a matter of fact are not worth a dollar. No value is put on them.

Mr. Foster was not the only one who over-drew his accounts, who took the money that the farmers and clerks and railroad men saved up and put in his pocket. John E. Wilkinson is shown by the schedule to have over-drawn his account by \$6,044.97. The appraisers return the value of this "resource" at nothing. George B. Fralick over-drew his account to the extent of \$5,614.21, and the appraisers place the value of the claim at naught.

Clerk Fred C. Myers over-drew his account \$317.72; valued at \$158.80. W. S. Jackson, another clerk, over-drew \$571.21; the claim is appraised at \$285.60. The total amount of these "resources" is \$161,582.92; appraised value, \$12,820.05.

Among those who over-drew their accounts is a Mrs. M. Carter of New York to the amount of \$9,361. Her name, it is said, will figure prominently in the case.

Mr. Foster has interests in a great many concerns here and abroad. He is, or has been until lately, interested in the Cunningham & Company spoke factory, the Fostoria Stave and Barrel Company, the Calcined glassworks, the Crocker glassworks, the Mambourg glassworks, the Brass and Iron Works company, the Fostoria Light and Power company, the Davis & Foster wholesale grocery, and he has money in coal mines in Missouri, in three silver mines and a great many other enterprises.

Although more than two months have elapsed since the assignment, no schedule of Mr. Foster's personal estate has been filed. Until that is done no one can conjecture what the depositors in the bank will realize.

The over-drawn accounts aggregate \$230,925.79, and the value of the claim is appraised at \$24,491.62, a difference of over \$200,000.

A list of over-drawn accounts is given under that heading in the schedule, together with the appraised value of the claims. They are as below:

THE OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS.

Names.	drawn.	Value.
Berling Signal Co.	\$1,582 83	\$753 93
Brass & Iron Works Co	2,171 56	\$42 90
Davis & Foster	4,197 66	2,008 63
Foster Calcined Glass		
Company	7,740 43	1,935 11
Fostoria Hoop Co.	482 49	241 24
Fostoria Foundry and Machine Works Co.	23,249 65	5,812 41
J. H. Schlagel	3 98	Nothing
C. M. Thomas, receiver	494 72	247 80
J. V. Jones, agent	1,394 80	Nothing
Mrs. Lunt, Sr.	201 06	Nothing
Isaac Crouse, agent	7,418 95	Nothing
Mrs. M. Carter	8,861 97	Nothing
Daniel Cox, agent	926 16	Nothing
Guy Morgan, agent	650 61	Nothing
American Evaporating Company	812 54	Nothing
F. D. Kingseed, treas.	47 46	Nothing
Fostoria Sawmill Co.	7,075 61	Nothing
Total	\$88,742 87	\$11,671 50

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Weekly Report Issued by the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The weekly crop statement of the weather bureau says:

The weather during the past week has probably resulted in a general improvement of crops in the east Gulf, and south Atlantic states. Texas and Arkansas report more unfavorable conditions, owing to continued drouth in many sections.

On the Pacific coast the weather was especially favorable for all crops in Oregon and Washington. Generous showers over the southern plateau regions, Colorado and New Mexico have greatly improved grass on cattle ranges.

New England—Haying about finished; corn not doing well.

New York—Serious drouth in southern section and lake regions; oat harvest general this week in southern counties, yield diminished by drouth.

New Jersey—Crops in nearly all sections suffering from drouth; in south western portions fears are expressed that corn, potatoes, melons and all small truck will be a total failure.

Pennsylvania—Drouth affecting all crops; corn and tobacco need soaking rain; special reports on tobacco gives less acreage than usual; pastures short and some farmers feeding hay to cattle.

Maryland—So far corn and tobacco but slightly injured by drouth; early clover injured by dry weather, but late sown doing well; large peach yield reported from some sections and small from others.

Virginia—Drouth was severe, but rain Monday afternoon.

North Carolina—Showers of the 31st seem general, and will break the drouth in this state; cotton boiling well.

South Carolina—Cotton has made some improvement, and with good rains through August an average crop may be expected in Piedmont region, but not in the middle belt or coast counties; young corn doing well.

Georgia—Drouth broken by showers;

cotton still gaining; less complaint of shedding; upland corn has been seriously injured by drouth.

Florida—Vegetation in some sections suffering from drouth; cotton picking begun and first bale of new crop marketed this week.

Alabama—Showers better distributed; cotton doing well; young corn doing well; potato, pea and cane crops fine.

Mississippi—All crops badly injured by drouth in some sections; some hay and fodder being saved; considerable injury to cotton; sugar cane, sweet potatoes and peas generally good.

Louisiana—A general rain needed; condition of crops generally good, except in some northwestern parishes; cane continues excellent but needs rain.

Texas—Cotton is being badly damaged by dry weather over the greater portion of the state; picking is in progress over central and southern portions of the state; grass and water are giving out in western portion.

Arkansas—While good rains have fallen in some localities drouth is being felt in others; cotton improving, but needs rain; late corn is badly damaged in some localities; large hay crop saved, and most crops laid by.

Tennessee—Crops suffering least in central portion; pastures and crops badly damaged; cotton small but good; tobacco doing fairly well, but needs rain.

Kentucky—Scattered showers very beneficial to corn and tobacco; tobacco worms in northern counties; all crops need rain.

Missouri—Light but well distributed showers have proven conducive to growth of crops.

Illinois—Rainfall above average in central portion, elsewhere below and badly distributed; oat harvest nearing completion; oat and wheat threshing general; corn benefited where rain fell; more rain needed; little improvement in pastures and gardens.

Indiana—Corn and potatoes generally in bad condition; potato bugs doing much injury.

West Virginia—Corn needing rain; oats cured and put away.

Ohio—Corn, tobacco, potatoes and pastures suffering from drouth and worms; shock wheat threshed; oat harvest nearing completion; hay secured.

Michigan—Crops progressed rapidly; wheat harvested except in northern section, and yield better than expected; oats a light crop; potatoes and corn above the average.

Wisconsin—All growing crops need rain; pastures getting poor and milk short; barley in shock and oats being cut, yield light.

Minnesota—Potatoes, except early varieties, and corn doing well, but need rain; small grain harvest general; flax promising.

Iowa—Corn promising; oats generally harvested and very light yield.

North Dakota—Rain generally needed; some barley being cut, wheat heading out fairly well; corn, potatoes and flax good.

South Dakota—Wheat and oats harvesting general, with favorable weather; grain ripening very rapidly, corn and flax especially benefited by showers.

Nebraska—Showers have been general and very beneficial to corn, which is slightly but permanently injured by drouth, especially in western portion of state; harvesting progressing rapidly.

Kansas—Abundant rains in northern and slight rains in southern counties greatly improving corn, which promises an immense crop in eastern counties; flax harvest progressing, yield fair.

Oklahoma—No rain; early corn made a good crop; late corn common; all growing vegetation needs rain.

Montana—Grass on ranges pretty well cured; hay short but good quality.

Wyoming—Local showers in some sections were beneficial, other sections very dry; crop outlook not encouraging.

Idaho—Light average crop of oats, barley and wheat; showers checked drouth.

Colorado—Copious showers beneficial to all vegetation, and will reclaim some crops thought to be permanently injured by drouth.

New Mexico—The best growing week of season; frequent copious showers with sufficient sunshine; great improvement on cattle ranges.

Arizona—Conditions favorable in all respects.

Utah—Harvesting in progress.

Washington—Very propitious weather for all crops; haying has been pushed vigorously.

Oregon—Spring grain and root crops need rain; harvesting progressing; yield better than was expected; hops most promising.

California—Normal temperature favorable to all crops; grain crop turning out better than expected.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Cattle Markets For Aug. 1.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—New, 40@42½c. Corn—30@43c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$4 10@4 50; good to good, \$3 25@4 00; common, \$2 25@3 00. Hogs—Selected heavy and prime hogs, \$5 25@5 40; fair to good packing, \$5 10@5 25; common to rough, \$4 85@5 05. Sheep—\$2 00@4 50. Lambs—\$2 50@5 00.

Pittsburgh.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 75@5 00; good, \$4 25@4 40; good butchers, \$3 65@4 20; fair light steers, \$3 00@3 25; good fat cows and heifers, \$2 50@3 00; bulls and stags, \$1 75@2 75; fresh cows and springers, \$20@35. Hogs—Philadelphia, \$3 50@5 80; best medium, \$3 70@5 80. Workers, \$3 70@5 90; roughs, \$4 00@4 75. Sheep—Extra, \$4 20@4 40; good, \$3 60@4 10; fair, \$3 00@3 40; common, \$1 50; yearlings, \$2 50@4 50; spring lambs, \$2 50@5 00. Veal calves, \$3 00@4 50; heavy and thin calves, \$3 00@4 00.

Chicago.

Hogs—Select heavy and prime butchers, \$5 35@5 50; packers, \$5 15@5 35; light mixed, \$5 25@5 75; assorted light, \$5 85@6 00; common and rough, \$4 90@5 15. Cattle—Prime native steers, \$4 75@5 15; others, \$3 00@4 65; cows and bulls, \$1 25@2 00; stockers, \$2 00@2 25. Sheep—\$2 50@5 00.

New York.

Wheat—65½c. Corn—40@47½c. Oats—Western, 80@44½c. Cattle—2 00@5 15. Sheep—\$3 50@4 50. Lambs—\$4 00@6 75.

St. Louis.

The Nail Department of the Norton Iron Works at Ashland have commenced work after being closed down two months.

Atlanta.

Georgia—Drouth broken by showers;

J. D. PEED :: J. D. DYE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS, Queensware, Wooden and Willowware.

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You know how it is your self. Doesn't this picture bring up the good days of your youth? How we did enjoy the turkey mother roasted! Well, let us be thankful for the rare blessings vouchsafed us to-day, and with more mature judgment HENRY ORT proposes your good health and invites your attention to the proverb,

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so simple and requires no special skill, so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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